

[BY REQUEST.]

AN ADDRESS

To the Students and Faculty of the College of New-Jersey, delivered May 6, 1862, the day on which the Students commenced their studies, after the burning of the college edifice; by the Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia; one of the Trustees, appointed by the board for the purpose.

JOSEPH GREENMAN.

It is by the appointment of the trustees of this institution, and as their organ, that I now address you. You are therefore to consider what I deliver, not merely as the opinion of an individual, but as the collective sentiments of the guardians of the college; as clothed with their authority, and dictated by their foli-citous and paternal concern for your welfare.

The most of you have been witnesses of the mournful event which has threatened the very existence of this seminary. It has required the exercise of all our skill, industry, and influence, to obtain the promising prospect which we now possess of re-establishing the college; of raising its buildings from their ashes, renewing its instructions, and restoring it to its former respectability. In the execution of an undertaking so arduous, we found it necessary to pledge ourselves in the most serious and unequivocal manner to the public, that we would make this institution an asylum of sound principles, both in religion and learning. This engagement we are determined, under favor of divine Providence, sacredly to fulfil. We are now met to fulfil it. We have called you here at this time to inform you of our purpose, and to enter on its execution. From this hour a new era commences in the government and discipline of this institution. Perhaps I should rather say, that from this hour the old and original system is restored. To effect this, we have revised, amended and added to the laws of the college. We have put them into your hands, and allowed you time for a careful inspection and consideration of them. And we shall presently call upon you individually to pledge your truth and honor to obey them.

In this concern, young gentlemen, we in-treat you to act heedfully and conscientiously. We wish that no one may promise obedi-ence who does not intend to yield it. We offer you a fair alternative. If you now refuse, you are free to leave us, and you shall depart without censure. But after you have promised obedience, be assured it will be exacted, and you must render it scrupulously. Not an individual will violate order hereafter with impunity. No combination that you will be able to form will alter our resolu-tion in this respect. The resolution has been deliberately formed, and it is immovably fixed. We have agreed and are ready to defend the whole college rather than to suffer the least infringement or contempt of its au-thority. Our duty calls us to this; our in-terest is perfectly compatible with our duty. If, for disorderly behaviors, we should dis-miss the whole of the students at any time collected, it would be to high a recommenda-tion of the institution to all virtuous minds, that in a few months we should have it filled again with the best youth in the United States. The friends of piety & of rational education throughout our country are, at this time looking round them with more than or-dinary anxiety, & asking where they may find their children with safety and advantage. Where they may find them with a reasonable expectation that their religious principles will be guarded, their morals carefully inculcated, the habits of order, industry, & due submission to superiors formed and established, while sci-ence shall enlighten their minds, and exertion invigorate their faculties. We mean to say to them with truth, You may find them here. If we can accomplish this, we shall never want pupils.

From the prevalence of loose sentiments in regard to morals and religion in various parts of this country, connected with that dissipation of mind and dissoluteness of man-ners with that neglect of family government and instruction, which always proceed from bad principles, and which constantly encrease and strengthen them, it has unhappily come to pass, that many of the youth who have been placed here, for some years past, have been corrupted from the beginning, have ren-dered the government of the institution un-usually difficult, and have gradually, but yet pre-ressly in the issue, warped it from its original design and destination. By the destruction of the college a warning voice has admonished us to put a stop to the growing defec-tion, to purge the seminary of the droppings which it now contains, and to provide effectually for its future purity. To this admonition whatever be the consequences, we must be obedient.

We cannot believe that the laws we have formed are too rigorous: And therefore if you think them so we must consider it as an evidence that your minds and habits are al-ready corrupted and perverted and need such laws to correct and regulate them. We are sensible, indeed, that many of those laws would be superfluous, if every student would voluntarily govern himself by the dictates of reason and virtue. But we also believe, that if every student would to govern himself, he would act very much in the manner that those laws enjoin. The law, therefore, will not prove irksome to any student who is reason-able and virtuous, and whose mind is disposed to be otherwise ought to feel coercion. It is our intention that they should feel it. All e-quivocal laws are formed, not for the good & obedient, but for transgressors. We could

earnestly wish not to admit into this institu-tion, any who are disposed to vicious practices, and by requiring a subscription to the con-ditions of admittance, we do all in our power to prevent their entrance. But all experience demonstrates that however defensible, it is in-practicable, wholly to preclude vicious and disorderly individuals from any insti-tute. To refrain them, therefore, to reform them if possible, and if failing to reform them, to make them examples for the benefit of others; and to prevent their injuring and con-taminating the whole community, these are the leading purposes for which all laws are enacted. Some restraints, indeed, must com-monly be laid on the worthy members of a society, which would not be, necessary if all were worthy. But to these every confidante and well disposed individual will cheerfully sub-mit for the general good, and as the condition on which alone he can himself receive the be-nefits of society.

You perceive, then, that notwithstanding the plain manner in which I have spoken, and which the occasion has rendered necessary, it will by no means follow, that your treatment here is to be rigorous, harsh and severe. Let no such impression call upon your minds, for there is no reason why you should indulge in it. The discipline to which you are to sub-mit, is intended to be strict and firm, but it is at the same time to be equitable, reasonable, sus-tainable, and such as every virtuous, and sensible young man would choose for himself, if the choice were left to himself. Nothing will be required of you but what is contained in the laws which you have examined; and though these will be inflexibly executed, they will be administered with as much mildness and tenderness as possible. He who refuses to do his duty has nothing to fear either from the law or the officers. They will both be his friends and promote his progress.

But to explain to you our views a little more particularly, and in such manner as they may remain on your minds, you will ob-serve, that the government and management of this institution is domestic and moral. You are to consider the college in the light of a large family, of which each of you is a son, and all concerned in its government and in-struction are parents, guardians and teachers. We inform your natural parents and guardi-ans, by our laws and regulations which are printed and public, what is the system of management and education which we pursue in this large family, of which they propose to enter you as members. If they choose that you should have a standing here, they give you up to us. They transfer to us the whole of their prerogatives, to be exercised and used for your benefit, and with the expectation that we will carefully sustain to you the re-lation of parents and exercise towards you that discipline, and that only, which is suitable for children. They have indeed the power and right to take you from us, at any moment they please; but as long as they continue you here, they vest in all their authority. Our system of government may vary from, some of their ideas of propriety; but still they consent to that system, and must abide by it fully, while they keep you here. In forming a system of government we have certainly been at considerable pains, and have felt much solicitude to make it as unexceptionable as possible; and if we profit and are expected to act towards you, the parts of parents, we must be the most unfeeling men, if we do not allow you every indulgence consistent with your good and the good of the seminary. At the same time, remember that we shall be the weakest or wickedest of men, if we grant you such indulgence as are plainly and un-doubtedly inconsistent with your own interests and those of the institution. We are not through any plant and short sighted tenderness, or any unmanly timidity, to bend to your humors and caprices, much less to over-look your vices in such a manner as would bring you up, and on all connection with you, the most lasting mischiefs. As often as parents do this, and they too often do it; they most cruelly and injuriously abuse their chil-dren. We will then keep you in mind that you are young, and in that youth and experience demand tenderness, patience, & forbearance. But we will not suffer you to ruin yourselves by vice, nor waste your time in idleness, nor to contract habits of extravagance, disorder, disobedience, or resistance to lawful authority, while you are under our care. This would be to make the college a source and curd to fill up, instead of a blessing; and it would fill up for ourselves an awful account both to God and man.

Further—While you view the college as a large family, it will also be of use to you, to keep constantly in recollection the great de-sign with which it was formed. This design was somewhat peculiar, and I beg your at-tention while I state it distinctly. Perhaps no institution was ever more sincerely founded in the fear of GOD, more truly consecrated to his service and glory, or more fervently commended to his blessing and protection, than this of which you are members. The pio-nous founders had for their main object the promotion of science in union with evangeli-cal piety. The importance of this union to society they justly thought to be inconceiv-ably great, and they erected this college to cherish and ensure it. Science without piety is one of the most dangerous talents to its possessor, and one of the most hazardous to the interest of the community. The mis-chiefs that it may do, and that it has actually done, are incalculable. On the other hand, religion, without knowledge is unable to de-fend itself against its enemies, is apt to run into enthusiasm, fanaticism, superstition, bi-

gotry and perfection, and thus to produce evils both numerous and extensive, and in the end to dishonor and injure the cause which it sought to promote. But science and reli-gion united, form a respectable and happy in-dividual, who is also the ornament and bless-ing of society. And when speaking of religion I would remind you that I mean the Christian religion. As yet we have never been requested to educate a Turk or a Jew. If the request should ever be made, I would give my vote that he should possess a com-plete toleration, as far as this could conflict with the duties and exercises of the college. But notwithstanding all the talk that you may have heard about the religion of Nature, be assured it is only talk, and that in practice there is no such religion. I would, therefore, proscribe infidels, not because their religion is erroneous, but because they have none, and because they are hostile to every thing that deserves the name. They may be genuine in a degree by social principles, and yet while they may feel something of the force of moral obligation. But shew us their temples. Shew us the individuals "whose temples are their own breasts," as they are fond of ex-pressing it. Shew us the men offering those who are called deities, who you really believe do habitually and sincerely worship, love and serve the living GOD. You cannot then them; and I conscientiously deliver it as my opinion that they do not exist—I mean under the light of revelation. With us the man who is not a Christian has no religion.

Remember, therefore, that to teach you to be Christians is one object of your education here. This is a sacred point which we must regard as you ought, your labors will re-ceive their best reward, and your gain will be immense. If you shall here learn effectually to know the only true GOD, and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, you will make an acquisition truly inestimable—it will be the acquisition of "eternal life." It will prepare you for the greatest happiness and usefulness in this world, and for endless and inconceivable felicity in the world to come. We do therefore, most earnestly entreat, that we do not one of you may ever lose sight of this infinitely important concern. Whatever is to be your future character or employment in life this is the great and essential prepara-tion for all.

It would coincide precisely with the ori-ginal design of the seminary, if many of you had in prospect the sacred office of the gospel ministry. To all such it is admitted that true piety is an indispensable quali-fication. But beware of supposing that it is necessary only to the sacred office. It is necessary to every man who would be great. The one thing needful to you all without ex-ception. Except a man be born again he cannot feel the kingdom of GOD. And small, small indeed will be the consolation at the close of life, to go to the place of tor-ment as lawyers, physicians, politicians or merchants, and not as ministers of the gospel. Lay to heart, therefore, seasonably and seri-ously, the things that belong to your future peace; and never be satisfied with any stru-gle, till you have good evidence that you are renewed in the temper of your minds and vitally united to Jesus Christ.

(Remainder in our next.)

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received, and are now opening A Large and Complete assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, Queens, China & Glass Ware, & Window Glass;

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for CASH in HAND. Lexington, November 17, 1862.

NOTICE,

That I shall attend with the commis-sioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on the twentieth day of De-cember next, between the hours of ten and twelve, at the beginning corner of a survey made for Christopher Clark, on Green creek, Bourbon county, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry: "June 26, 1780, Christopher Clark, assignee of James Parberry, enters a pre-emption warrant of 1600 acres, on Green creek, to join James Parberry, assignee of Bottom Hill settlement on the West, and to run up the said creek on both sides, two thirds for length, and out for quantity;" and to do such other things as I may think necessary, and ac-cording to law.

JULIUS CLARKSON.

Nov. 16, 1862.

WRITING PAPER.

A quantity of Writing Paper for sale at this Office.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED

NATURE.

For sale at this office.

ON MONDAY,

The 13th of December next, I shall pro-ceed to sell, at PUBLIC SALE,

Purquant to a decree of the honorable the Lexington District court, the purcha-ser giving bond with approved security, for the money at the expiration of three months—the right, title and interest to a HOUSE & LOT OF GROUND, on Mulberry street, Lexington, taken in execution as the property of Farris's heirs, and sold to satisfy John Bobbs his debt and costs.

G. CARR, D. S. for W. CARR, S. F. C. 2w November 20th 1862.

As a court of Quarter Sessions, held for Woodford county, the 11th day of No-vember 1862,

Joseph Edwards, complainant, IN Philip Thurman, defendant, CHAN-CERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the com-plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the com-plainant's Bill—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Ken-tucky Gazette for eight weeks successively; another posted at the front door of the court house in this county; and a third published at the door of Hillsbor-rough meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A copy.)

G. BROOKE, C. C.

ALL those holding my obligations for lands, out of my moiety of a tract of 43.35 1-2 acres, in the names of John Donnell and myself, on Eagle creek, Elk-horn and Cedar creeks; are desired to make immediate application to Toliver Craig, esq. of Scott county, to whom I have given a power of attorney to convey said lands: more particularly I no-tify those holding obligations which I gave to Benjamin Burbridge, to come forward, they being entitled to first, second, &c. choice of corners on the plot.

C. MORGAN.

November 12, 1862.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE.

1000 Acres of Military Land on Cum-berland River, including the Big Eddie tract on both sides, and adjoining the creek on which the Seat of Justice for Livingston county is established, known by the name of Addieville. Also, 1000 acres on Tradewater.

The above lands were entered, survey-ed, and patented in the name of White-head Coleman, of the Virginia Continen-tal Line, and are said to be of the first quality in that part of the country, both as to soil and situation—Reference may be had to the office of Col. Richd. C. Anderson, who located and surveyed them.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

* * * If the above lands are not sold before the 1st day of January 1863, they will be leased on certain terms—Apply as above.

IN THE CASE OF

JOHN NANCARROW, JUN.

(Bankrupt.)

WHEREAS the commissioners nam-ed, and authorized in the commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against John Nancarrow jun. of the town of Lexington, in the district of Kentucky, merchant, have certified to the hono-rable Harry Innis judge of the said district court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky district, that the said John Nancarrow jun. hath in all things con-formed himself to the directions of the act of the congress of the United States, for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Notice is hereby given, that the said certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the act of congress aforesaid directs, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 15th day of December next, at the office of the clerk of the district court in the town of Lexington, at 10 o'clock A. M.—By order of the judge.

WILL MORTON, JOHN BRADFORD, JOHN JORDAN, Jus. November 15th, 1862.

THE OBSERVER,

In answer to Mr. RANKIN'S REVIEW, May be had at this Office.

Lexington, November 23.

The report of the death of Gen. La Fayette is contradicted in the late French papers.—He is said to reside retired from the cares and bustle of public life.

William Euflis, a republican, has been elected to Congress, in Massachusetts, in opposition to John Quincy Adams.

Euflis, 1899
Adams, 1840

Jacob Crowninshield, a republican, has also been elected, in opposition to Timothy Pickering.

Crowninshield, 1400
Pickering, 1293

Representatives to Congress elected in Pennsylvania—All Republican.

Those in *italic* are new members.

Joseph Clay,
Michael Leib,
Jacob Richards,
R. Brown,
J. Van Horne,
F. Conrad,
Joseph Heister,
Z. Anderson,
Z. Whitcomb,
John Smilie,
John Stewart,
John A. Hanna,
John Bard,
William Findley,
John B. C. Lucas,
Andrew Gregg,
William Hoge,
John Rhea.

From Frankfort we learn that the resolution introduced by Mr. Pope in the house of representatives, for abolishing district and quarter session courts and establishing circuit courts in their stead, was negatived 29 to 25.

That the bill for laying off the state into six congressional districts was negatived, and making only two districts agreed to.

Lexington, 6th Nov.

Mr. Printer,

It is beneficial to mankind, to know how to alleviate distress: wherefore I think you will readily infer in your paper the following notice.—It is not important for your readers to know that I was cured of a cancer in one minute; but it is important for those who are afflicted with that dreadful disorder which has baffled to this day the skill of all the physicians of Europe, to know the man who possesses the astonishing specific, which has procured me such speedy cure, with very moderate pains, and with still more moderate cost, since he was satisfied with one dollar for his trouble; though he appears to be a man in poor circumstances. He did not request me to publish his name, but motives of humanity engage me to do so.—He goes by the name of Dr. WRIGHT, and lives south of the Rolling Fork, on Knob Lick creek, about 18 miles from Bairdstown.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

STEPHEN THEODORE BADIN.

The Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

BONAPARTE and MOREAU.

Bonaparte and Moreau are the two military colossi of the day. Such is the transcendence of their achievements and the splendor of their names, that they admit not of a comparison with any other living characters. Even Charles of Austria, though a distinguished general, bears but a secondary rank in the state of greatness.

It is doubted by some which of the two heroes of France should be esteemed pre-eminent in military accomplishments. Perhaps the following remarks, founded on a recollection of the conduct of these generals in the field, may shed some light on this controverted point.

Moreau is consummate in conducting a retreat, Bonaparte in never suffering such a movement to become necessary. To a chief who fights only to conquer, and never fails in the plan of a campaign, the science of retreat would be useless and cumbersome. Moreau is unequalled in the art of extricating an army from difficulty and danger, Bonaparte in that of never allowing his army to fall into either. Moreau can seize on opportunities as they offer, and is calculated to sustain the most obstinate conflict. Bonaparte is capable of creating opportunities and conducts his attack with such impetuosity, that victory generally declares for him before obliquity can be displayed on the part of the enemy. Moreau qualified to receive an attack with invincible firmness, and repel it with equal courage, possesses a happy and splendid assemblage of talents for defending his country against invading armies, but looking down on the mere business of defence it belongs to Bonaparte alone to conquer Italy and Egypt, and bring even the empire of Germany to his feet. In battle Moreau resembles the cliff that receives, unshaken, the fury of the tempest, but Bonaparte, the impetuous thunder cloud, whose lightning nothing can withstand. Moreau is, indeed, a great general, and a perfect epitome of the art of war;

but Bonaparte, the child of genius, the pupil of fortune—Bonaparte, superior to the discipline of military schools, is formed by Nature for a CONQUEROR.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

One of the most alarming FIRES that ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall and Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south-west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street with uncontrollable fury; and in less than an hour and a half the whole block, consisting of about 30 buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were either burnt, pulled down, or gutted. Pieces of shingles in a light breeze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration, and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively sustained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to press.

Among the sufferers, a list of whom we were not able to procure last evening, were Mr. Carroll, Col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Meiser, Mr. James Cheestman, Mr. Rymer Snyden, and Mr. Cameyer, a baker, whose situation is peculiarly distressing, having a wife and ten small children, one of them at the breast, and having lost all his property, the earnings of his whole life. The uncommon distress to which himself and family are reduced will, we trust, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

We continue to receive very distressing accounts of the situation of St. Domingo. The following particulars are communicated to us by a respectable merchant of this city, who received them per the brig Hannah, in a letter from his correspondent at Port-au-Prince, dated 29th September.

Such is our present situation (which certainly cannot last long) that the consumption of Merchandise is confined within the boundaries of the city, the outside being entirely in a state of insurrection. For self-preservation we are compelled to perform very hard service, and are now employed in doing the severest duties of a soldier, at the same time that we are crushed with impolla. The taxation of the last contribution was secret, and is not to be known until the collection is enforced at the point of the bayonet.

The National Guard has just begun the campaign. The insurgents appear daily at our posts, and the neighboring places are attacked with unparalleled fury. We are in want of troops, and a great number of them, otherwise the colony will once more become a desert; for many people, fearing the prolongation of this disastrous war, are making preparations for quitting it.

Accounts by late vessels say, that after many actions of various consequences, the blacks had about the beginning of October, drove the whole of the army, both horse and foot, that was encamped on the plain between Cape Francois and the hills, into the town; and had for the first time their superiority, that Gen. Le Clerc had ordered all the inhabitants of the Cape to embody themselves to support the army when called upon; and it is added, that had not the small reinforcement of troops they received in September, arrived at that critical juncture, they must have fled to their shipping, or been cut off. In short, the French are in the utmost want of both men and money to support them in their forlorn hope.

The accounts published in our last story, that the Cape is not the only place in danger; but in all probability, Port-au-Prince and Jeremie are 'ere this cut off. We may therefore expect all our accounts from that devoted island, for some time to come, will be interesting to humanity.

We are told that in the action about the middle of September near the town, the French lost a general officer, and a great number of their whites were killed—and that a brigade of the blacks went over and joined their brethren.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, on the 23d July last, laid out an action off Tripoli with nine gun boats, and in half an hour drove five of them ashore, and the remainder into Tripoli. No lives were lost on board the Constellation. Captain Murray was prevented from destroying the boats driven ashore, by the forts and troops of the enemy.

It is believed that Mr. Lincoln, the Attorney-General of the United States, will be the republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency at the next election.

[American Citizen.]

12d December, 1801.

Was delivered to me, WILLIAM SUDDUTH, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Clark, by Samuel Danly, a HORSE COLT, with some white in her face, three white feet, no brand, about fourteen hands high, had three shoes on; which he made oath he took up as a stray, out of the settlement.

WM. SUDDUTH.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED,

For sale at this office, the KENTUCKY ALMANAC for 1803; Containing—besides the usual calculations a variety of entertaining and useful pieces in prose and verse—valuable recipes, &c. Also a List of Roads, very useful to the purchaser.

They may be had at the following prices.
By the gross, 8 dollars.
By the dozen, 1 dollar.
Single, 12 1-2 cents.



FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington Jail about the 20th July last, A NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well felt—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1802.

JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender built and likely, formerly the property of Mrs. Giff in Clarke county, broke Lexington jail on the 16th July, with ROBIN advertised by Mr. Graves, and are now supposed to be in company. Whoever will deliver the said Joshua at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Dinner will be held at Mr. John Downing's tavern in Lexington, on Tuesday 30th day of November.—Dinner on table at half past two o'clock. The Members are requested to meet punctually at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court.

September term, 1802.

John Wilkins, Complainant,
Against
John P. Duvall, & Alexan. } Defend-
er Scott, } ants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the order of publication heretofore made in this cause has not been duly published, and the defendant Alexander Scott, still appearing not to be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and still failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Mason county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington, one Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle
FRANCIS TAYLOR, Clk.

Fayette county cl.
TAKEN up by William Williamson on the waters of the Town Fork of Elk-horn, one

HORSE COLT,

not cut, docked nor branded, a bright bay, one year old last spring: appraised to 41. 4s. Given under my hand this 16th of September 1802.

A copy. Telle
Henry Payne.
Levi Todd, C. F. C.

FULLING MILL.

I TAKE this method of informing my former customers, and the public in general, that I am erecting a New Fulling Mill on North Elkhorn, about half a mile below Elijah Craig's old Fulling Mill, and I expect to be able to commence the above business in a few days, and from the superior advantage of situation, water and construction, it will enable me to accommodate my customers on better terms and shorter notice, than it was possible for me to do when I attended E. Craig's mill, as I shall have but little reason to stop my mill for the want of water at any season in the year. Those who please to favor me with their custom, shall be accommodated with having their work well done, and on short notice.

JAMES BURNETT.

Nov 15th 1802.

N.B. I shall attend at Mr. Downing's tavern in Lexington, on the first day of every court; likewise, at Mr. Hugh Brent's store in Paris; likewise, at George Brown's in Georgetown, to receive cloth on one court day, and deliver it the next.

J. B. LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT, September term, 1802.

William Giff, John Kay, executors, and Margaret Gatewood, executrix of Andrew Gatewood deceased, } Compts.

Against
Richard Taylor, executor, & Sarah Beard, William Beard, Joseph Beard, Robert I. Beard, and Charles Megowan heirs & devisees of John Campbell deceased, & James Sullivan & Alexander Robinson, } Defs.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert I. Beard, having failed to enter his appearance here-in agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle
THOS. BODLEY, CL.D.C.
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE in this town; He will give private lessons in the day; and if a sufficient number of scholars apply, he will keep an Evening School.

Apply to
SAMUEL MENNET,
Next door to Mr. Wyatt, Coach-maker, upper end Main street.

Lexington, 8th Nov. 1802.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on North Elkhorn, near Gen. Henry's mill, six weeks ago, A NEGRO MAN named JERRY, the property of Jno. Pickett, about 25 years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, very black, likely genteel fellow, formerly waiter to Mr. Pickett, wears his hair turned up before. He is supposed to be in Lexington, or the neighborhood of Winchester; the above reward will be given for said negro, if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

JAMES D. OFFUTT,
Nov. 12th, 1802.

3w*

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES IRWIN deceased, are requested to come forward immediately, and make payment to JOHN BRIANT, in whose hands are all the accounts and papers of the said decedent. Those who do not comply with the above request on or before the first day of December next, may rest assured that legal measures will be taken to compel payment.

JOHN BRIANT,
ARTHUR IRWIN, } Adms.
Nov. 4, 1802.

TAKEN up by Thomas Coleman, in Woodford county, a
SORREL FILLEY,
two years old last spring, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, no brand; appraised to 12l.

Jas. HOWARD.
May 11, 1802.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE PILGRIM.

DROP by drop the Angel pours,
Comfort every moment yours;
Guards the night and cheers the day,
Gently leading life away.

Every object, every thought,
Sweetly seen, or kindly taught,
Dropping in the simple heart,
Unless happiness impart.

Tho' the gloomy shades of night,
Hide the hills, obscure the light,
Cheerful Hope, with kindly ray,
Drops of comfort full convey.

Safely flowing down the tide,
Even o'er ocean's bosom wide,
Storms and tempests cease to fear,
Drops of peace shall meet you there.

Then cease to flutter, foolish FEARS,
Sorrow, DARKNESS, dwell not here;
But LIGHT and COMFORT, drop by drop
Raise the hopeful spirits up.

Then banish DISCONTENT's sad pain,
PLEASANT ne'er hoped in vain;
Drop by drop the Angel pours,
PEACE, with VIRTUE, ne'er be yours.

ANECDOTE.

A married lady consulted her lawyer on the following curious question—*Querit*: "As I wedded Mr. T—, for his estates, and that estate is spent, am I not, to all intents and purposes a widow, and at liberty to marry again?"

PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE MEDLEY;
OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

I. THE MEDLEY shall be published in Numbers—one of which shall be ready for delivery on the first Tuesday in every month; and regularly forwarded to subscribers as directed.

II. EACH Number shall contain Twenty-Four Pages, duodecimo,—Printed with a Neat Type, on Good Paper.

III. THE Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per Annum, to be paid at the expiration of six months—or Seventy-Five Cents, at the time of subscribing.

The first Number will issue on the 4th January 1803.

The design of this Publication being to combine Amusement with Useful Information, it will be the study of the Editor, by the variety of his subjects to attain that object, and suit the taste of each Reader.

It is expected that Literary Characters will accept the opportunity this work will afford them, of rendering the results of their lucubrations useful to the Public.

BESIDES Original Essays, the MEDLEY shall contain Selections, in Prose and Verse, from the most approved Authors.

As "The proper study of Mankind is Man," Biographical Sketches of those whose talents or patriotism have rendered conspicuous, shall be frequently introduced.

The advantages resulting from the publication of a Literary Miscellany in a Country where the circulation of Valuable Works is not extensive, must be obvious.—The Editor has only to add, that Industry in the collection of materials, and particular attention to the merit and variety of Extracts, shall not be wanting on his part to entitle the MEDLEY to the patronage of the Public.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

AND W. McALLA & Co.

BLANK DEEDS,
For Sale at this Office.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,
a very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware, and
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual
low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN &
LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity
of the *Coarset kind of TOW LINEN*:
September 2, 1803.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.
Have just received and are now opening,
a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Calimere,
Swandowns,

Striped and plain Coatings,
Rice and Striped Blankets,
Fancy and Constitution Cords,
Velvets and Thicketts,

Camblets,
Wildbores,
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,

Calimancoes,
Bombazeens and Bombazettes,
Checks and Cotton Stripes,
Jeans and Fustians,

Boglepores,
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,
Ginghams,

Dimities,
Merfelles Velling,
Mantuas, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Sen-
chews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Perfians,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Cambricks,

Cambrick; Jacconet, Lappet, and Book
Mullins;

Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.
Jacconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.

Do. Bordered Shawls,
Bandanna, India, Pulicat, Romall & Bar-
celona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,
Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Coarse Mullins,

Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Ribbands,
Gloves,

Laces and Edgings,
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,
Turkey Red,

Groceries,
Stationary,
Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
Queens and Glass wares,
6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and Brads,
Cassings.

ALL of which they are determined to
sell at the most reduced prices for CASH,
COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JOR-
DAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN
JUN. either by bond, note or book ac-
count, are requested to come and pay off
the same, as 'tis not reasonable further
indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1803.

NOTICE.

The highest price given for
MERCHANDIZABLE HEMP,

At the Store of
Walker Baylor & Son,

Opposite the Market house.

In addition to their present extensive
assortment, expect to receive a large supply of
Blankets & other Fall Goods,
Red & White Clover Seed.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Lexington, September 16, 1803.

At the sign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
By CHILLICOTHE.

THE subscriber having furnished his
new house, which contains comfort-
able lodging and private rooms, his cellar
well stored with liquors of various kinds,
his stable well furnished with separate
stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy
hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform
his friends and the public generally, that
his constant care will be to accommodate
those who may favor him with their cus-
tom, in the most agreeable manner. He
flatters himself that by his means of
accommodation, and due attention to
those who call on him, their situation will
be as agreeable with him, as in any other
public house in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1803.

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS,
For sale at this office.

ENTERTAINMENT; Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has taken
that commodious framed house lately oc-
cupied by Mrs. M'Nair, on Main-street,
opposite the Court-house; where he is
furnished with convenient rooms, good
beds, and a large stable with separate
stalls for the accommodation of travellers.
As it will be his principal object to fur-
nish both house and stable with every ne-
cessary the country will afford, he hopes
for the patronage of a generous public,
and assures them no exertion shall be
wanting on his part to make their situati-
on agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still
to do my business in town, I think it necessary
to inform my clients that except during the sessions
of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the
Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,
at which time and place, all who have business with
me will attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by
Mr. Dehlin, consisting of Two New Two Story
FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars,
a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,
and three Lots belonging to the above premises.
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven
miles from this town; the title clear of every
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-
ceived in Produce. The terms will be made known
by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thurlby, mer-
chants of Philadelphia; or the Subscriber, in Dan-
ville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be
given for
COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES

by the subscriber, who will in the course
of a short time, have all kinds of
BRUSHES

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and
will warrant them as good; if not superi-
or to any brought or imported here. He
hopes the people of this State, will pay
some attention to saving them, or have it
done by their domestics, in order to en-
courage manufactures in their own coun-
try, particularly as they are an article so
easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off af-
ter the hogs are scalded, as before, and
those of a hog one year old will do, that
is, all that are bristles, short and long—
I will take them uncombed, the price ag-
reeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY,

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr.
Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street.
tf * Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breck-
enridge Court-House, containing all the
letters and packages for the Green river
country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Or-
leans, &c. was this morning forcibly ta-
ken from the rider, together with his
great-coat and poll-horn, about six miles
from Shelbyville, on the road to Middle-
burgh. Any person or persons who will
apprehend the villain who perpetrated
the above robbery, and prosecute him to
conviction, shall receive the above re-
ward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P.M. Frankfort K.
In behalf of the Post-Master General.
Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

PUBLISHED

Last Spring, and are yet for
Sale at this Office.

A REVIEW

OF THE
NOTED REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY,

By THE REV. ADAM RANKIN.

Price.

By the hundred, 25 3d each.
Dozen, 25 6d do
Single, 3s.

A. RANKIN,

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledg-
ments to his Readers, for the encourage-
ment they have given his humble attempt
to serve the public—requesting all those
who purchase his Books, to leave their
names with those from whom they buy;
as he means to emit to them gratis, an
Appendix, he is now writing on another
subject—to contain about 18 pages,

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia
And, are now opening at their Store, in Lexington,
on Main street, opposite the Public Square,

A Large Elegant Assortment of CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths,
Calimere and Swandowns,

Striped, Plain, Blue, Drab, Brown, and
Mixed Coatings,

Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,
Knap'd Cottons and Halthicks,

Flannels and Baize,
Fancy Cords, Velvets,

Thicketts, Corduroys,
Camblets; Moreens,
Joan's Spinning, Durants,

Plain and Striped Calimancoes,
Bombazettes and Wildbores,

Nankeens,
Ginghams, Dimities,
Marfelles,

Book, Jacconet, Lappet, Tambord and
Plain Mullins,

India do.
Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handker-
chiefs,

Callicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,

Platillas and Brown Holland,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

Lutefrings, Senthaws, and Pelongs,
Striped and Plain Sattins,

India Perfians,
Diaper Table-cloths,

Marfelles Coverlets,
White and Colour'd Thread,

Turkey Yarn,
Umbrellas,

A General Assortment of Saddlery,
China, Queen's, Glass and Hard Wares.

Cotton and Wool Cards,
London Pewter.

A variety of Books, amongst which are
a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,
Hyson, } Teas.
Young Hyson,
Green,
Souchong, and
Bohea,

Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Copera, Mad-
der, Allum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and
Indigo,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Log-wood, Red-wood and Fustick,
Brimstone, Rofin, &c. &c. &c.

They also keep a general supply of
Cut & Hammered Nails & Sprigs, of
every description. Bar-Iron, Crawley
& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and
Castings.

All of the above Goods being pur-
chased on the lowest terms, will be sold
by wholesale or retail, at as low, or low-
er prices, than any heretofore exposed
for sale in this State.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky
District 1st.

UNITED STATES, Plffs. } On an inform-
ation for
Against } the seizure of a still
ROBERT POWER, Deft.

ON motion of the Attorney of the
United States, and it appearing to the
Court by the Marshal's return, that the
defendant is not an inhabitant of this
District; it is therefore ordered, that the
said defendant do appear here on the first
day of the next November Term, and
answer to the information filed herein,
otherwise on proof being made to the
Court of the due publication of this or-
der, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded
the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this
order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for twelve weeks successively.

A copy: Teste

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K.D.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale on the 25th
of November next on the premises, One
Hundred Acres of

FIRST RATE LAND,

lying on the waters of North Elkhorn,
well watered and delightfully situated,
lying within fifteen miles of Lexington,
six miles from Georgetown, three miles
from General Henry's mill, and three
miles from Mr. John Trossall's mill, to-
gether with about 15 acres of cleared
land, and several very convenient cab-
bins, with a good general warrantee deed
to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

DANIEL HOOK.

October 30th, 1802.
N. B. Any person that wishes to pur-
chase may be acquainted with the terms
of sale by applying to the subscriber who
lives on the land.

*twit DANL. HOOK.